THE PRESIDENCY.

Tender of the Nomination to General McClellan.

Seneral McClellan's Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

His Interpretation of the Chicago Platform.

No Peace Without an Undivided Union.

Letter of the Committee to General RicCicitan. NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN :---Sta-The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the caudi fate of the domecratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proseedings and resolutions of the Convention.

filt gives us great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representatives of that Convention, whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens, faterost. Be ensured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the constitution of the United States; and that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every mind.

And we may be permitted to add that their purpose to their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its muse, while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country union peace and constitutional liberty.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

The honor to be, your obedient servant HORATIO SET MOUR, Chairman.

JOHN BIGLER, of California.

ALFRED P. EDGERTON, of Indiana.

BAAC LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island.

JOHN MERRITT, of Delaware.

JOHN CAIN, of Vermont.

HUGH MCCURDY, of Michigan.

JOSEPH E. SMITH, of Maino.

GEORGE H. CARMAN, of Maryland.

BENJAMIN STARK, of Oregon.

JOHN M. DOUGLAS, of Hilliols.

CHARLES NEGUS, of Iowa.

JUHN D. STILES, of Pennsylvania.

WILSON SHANNON, of Kansas.

J. G. ADBOTT, of Marsachusiets.

C. H. BERRY, of Minneeota.

JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kontucky.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kontucky.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of New York.

THEODORE RUNYON, of New Jarsey.

WALTER F. BURCH, of Minsourt.

JOHN A. GREEN, JR., of New York.

W. T. GALLOWAY, of Wisconsin.

Con. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

I have the honor to acknowledge the re pt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by emocratic National Convention, recently assemble M Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for

is is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nom! ation comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was

nade the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the army, ber the Union, constitution, laws and flag of our country mpressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with to peace, the power and the happiness of the people. rvation of our Union was the sole avowed ob-

fact for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconstruction would have best casy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a sairst of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our council

The re-cetablishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for posce all the resources of statesmanship practised by American people, consistent with the nonor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing eturn to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

E a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those uld fell, the responsibility for ulterior conseoce will fall upon those who remain in arms against Union. But the Union must be preserved at all

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the ties, and sell them that their labors and the sucrifices of se many of our slain and wougded brethren had been in rain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and savy or at home, would, as I would, hall with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of e Coice and the constitution, without the effusion of her drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent

the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the emitations of executive power; endeavor to restore many of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous na ality resume our commanding position among the

system, while the rights of citizens, and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital

the Convention, and the people you represent, I accept I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne

ous of my own weakness, I can only sack fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, and guard their liberties and rights.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The McClellanites En Masse in Union Square.

The Democracy on the Platform-The War for the Union at All Cost. The Peace-on-Any-Terms Party Defunct-General

Grant to be Sustained-Explesion of a Calcium Light-

Fatal Results, R. ...

Union square was in a perfect blaze of light last even ing on the occasion of the grand McClellan ratification meeting so extensively advertised during the past week. The democratic committees having the matter in charge spared neither pains nor trouble in making the demou stration an imposing one. The irrepressible Marshal his coat pocket, panted for an opportunity to introct the public. Other dignitaries graced the stands, of which there were many-some of them eloquent, some of them not-the orators, not the stands. At the proper time the cannon in the park and adjoining places began to belch forth its "tones of strength;" calcium lights flared out their dazzling brilliancy, flags and banners fluttered blaze to the general illumination and enthusiasm. The hotels in the vicinity were all crowded with guests and other more ordinary people, who througed the doors and windows, anxious to see what was the row in the great square. The park itself was radiant with light, and the occasional flashing of artillery from the middle of the street added greatly to the brilliancy of the ecene.

STAND NO. ONE.

Speeches of Governors Saymour, Wick-The principal stand was located near the Statue of Washington and was the great centre of attraction, as

from it the leading speakers were to address the crowd.

Mr. LUKE COZAKS called the assemblage to order, and u the course of his remarks said that the contest upon

which they had entered was one upon which depended not only the welfare of the nation and humanity, but the existence of those great principles which underlie free institutions and the self government o new.

A Voice in the Coown—What does McCollan say?

Mr Cozaws responded as follows:—McCollan accepts the nomination—(great chearing)—feeling that when the nation's life is in danger no one man about place himself against it. (Renewed applause and oneers for McCollan.)

self against it. (Renewed appliause and cheers for McCiellae.)

Mr. Loring Andrews was appointed President and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were nomineased; after which

Ceionel Syrencia W. Conz offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, soluting forth that the preservation of the Union and the constitution are the fundamental principles of the democratic faith; that peace would have long since been attained in our country were it not for the unconstitutional acts of the President; that the war should have no other object than the restoration of the Union, and that the nomination of George B. McClelian by the greetest and most patriotic Convention which has met in the New World since that which formed the federal constitution, was but a just response to the popular will, the people having already chosen him as their standard bearer upon the strength of his character and record; and that on his election hang our last hopes of success in the present war; security and national reintegration in an honorable peace; the restocation of the rights of the citizan, and the perpetuation not only of the form, but of the spirit, of republican government throughout the land. Soldier, stateman, partied and Christian, he stands so high, so great in all he has said or done since his entrance into public life that the people have seen in him the heroman demanded by them as their leader in the greatest orisis of their country, and will place him in the Presidental chair in spite of all that force or frand can contrive against him. That the public services, eminent abilities, vigorous intellect and unblemished character of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, George H. Pend eton, are fitly recognized by his selection for the species of their country, and will place him in the Presidential chair in spite of all that force or frand can contrive against him. That the public services, eminent abilities, vigorous intellect and unblemished character of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Loring Andrews was appointed President and the

McClellan was nominated as the standard bearer of the democracy with great unanimity. Our first Precident's name was George, and he was a good one, and now they had two men upon the platform of the same name. He proposed cheers for the "Two Georges," which were given with a will. Governor Wickliffe alluaed to Mr. Soward's late speech, slyling him the "boss" of the administration, and remarking that Seward, in defining the mode in which the administration was to conduct the nation to peace and unton ignored the principles of his captain in this orusade against the constitution of our government. Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum to the rebels was to key down their arms, surrounder their liberties and independence as State governments, and let him dictate how the States shall be governed, and he would receive them back as new territories, but he (the speaker) understood that Mr. Seward did not go the whole length of that platform. Every one was satisfed that the present administration could not conduct the war with further safety to the country. He speaker is the sufferings which womes and children are enduring in Kentocky by the oppression of Lincoln's asts.

Governor SEYM UR was then introduced and received with loud cheering. He spoke briefly, first alluding to the action of the Chicago Canvention, asserting that during the three years of war little progress had been made by the government in restoring peace to our distracted country, and observing that how was the time for the people to inquire way it was, after we had at pended more than two thousand millions of dollars and two millions of more than two thousand millions of dollars and two millions of more, there had been such an utter failure in bringing this war to a successful end. It was not the fault of our brave seldiers, but of the policy of the speaker of the millions of dollars and two millions of more than two thousand millions of dollars and two millions of more than two thousand millions of dollars and two millions of the hississippi, and the country would

Governor Weller, of California, also addressed the amendiage in a similar strain to the provious speakers, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for McClellan and Pendieton.

STAND NO. TWO.

Speeches of General W. W. McLean, A. Oakey Hall, Col. Davis and Others. The proceedings at stand No. 2 were mangurated by

General W. W. McLean as Chairman, who was received with loud cheers. The occasion which had brought so many of the citizens of New York together at a time when it was naturally to be supposed they would prefer

many of the citizens of New York together at a time when it was naturally to be supposed they would prefer the comforts and rest of home, was an earcest that the people were aroused and carnest in the work that was before them. That work was one of the most important that ever fell within the duty of a free people. The were to determine whether the present administration was to go on unrobuked for another four years or not. The time had ome when the people by itheir votes should declare one of two things—whether the people's friend, George B. McCellan, or Abe Lincoln, should ruis the destinies of the country, (theers for McCellan,). It was a great and noble work the Angulan people had before them, and the ides of March next would prove to the world that it was for self-government. (Applauss.) He would conclude by introducing to them.

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, who was greeted with prolonged applause. It was the time when the people of the city of New York should assemble and meet together to express their views on the great topics of the day. One of the most important political contesss of the age was upon them, and it behoved all men to stand by their colors and do all that it them lay to stay the tide that was driving them into the Charybdis that yawned before them. The present government and administration had tended in all their sots to bring the country to its present state of bankruptcy and political degradation. (Applause.) It was the fitting time to bring things to a close. The time had arrived when the people would have to act in their individual sepacity, and change the whole policy upon which the republic had been governed for the last four years. Not only the people, but the noble army of the Union, halled the day that was to bring them a change of administration. (Applause and cheers for Little Mac.) The South itself would receive his nomination at Chicago with acclamation, and accept it as the dawn ing of peace. Acres and acres had been fortilled with the blood of both sections, and now the true men of b

the people of the North, and would meet them in a like spirit. (Applause) They had formerly known "Old Abe" as honest "Old Abe," but that term and honorable designation was no longer his, and it was their duty to elect another man, to guide the ship of State which he had commanded for the last four years as much to the injury of the old craft herself and the whole crew that was depending on her saiety. The President had, however, now put himself on the country—the country had filed certane charges against him, and the President was to answer to thom. To these charges the people had returned true bills, and have determined that he shall not be their next President.

At this stage of the gentleman's remarks a calcium light apparatus, which had been placed close to the stand, through some mistake or inadvertance, exploded. In an iostant the immense crowd strove to fly, but only succeeded in creasing upon each other with greater force than before, while all the time the "exploded gas hissed, and screamed and threatened, as if a thousand shells were careening over head, and the people still pressed and rustled upon each other as if everything for dear his depended upon their movement. The stand was speedily vacated, the speaker and the reperters, with the police, being the only persons let upon it, and it was some moments before quiet and attention was restored. It was subsequently ascertained that the gas retort of the calcium light apparates suddenly and without apparent cause exploded, dealing death and inflicting injuries to many persons in the immediate neighborhood.

Mr. Hall proceeded with his remarks, and elicited much applause to the end.

Colonel Davis, of the Ira Harris cavalry, was the next speaker, and drev forth frequent applause in the course of bis remarks.

Edwin O. Panans was then introduced, and spoke at length in condemnation of the administration and in edwinacy of the ciaims of General McClosian to the Presidency.

briefly reviewed the policy of the administration, which he claimed had been calculated to alienate the Union sentiment of the South from the outset, the war had been accorded her for the ourrose of restoring the Union, but sentiment of the South from the outset, the war had been conducted not for the purpose of restoring the Union, but to perpetuate the power of Abraham Lincoln and bis followers. While he was in favor of peace on honorable terms, he certainly was for supporting General Grant with all the available forces at the disposal of the government (applicae), whils it wan necessary to presecute the war. AcCiellan's nomination had sent a thrill to the heart of the earlier nation, and his election to the Presidential chair would restore peace, harmony and union to cur distracted country. Mr. Swankhammer was the next speaker. He ad-dressed the people in a strong and forcible speech in sup-port of General Mctlellan as the next President. This closed the proceedings at this stand.

STAND NO. THREE.

speeches of Judge Amusa J. Parker and Mesers. Delmar and Smith.

The meeting on this atand having been called to order, Hon AMASA J. PARKER made the introductory speech. He said that a great many faults had been found with be Chicago platform by the political opponents of de mocracy, but as a general thing the public were satisfied with it. (Cheers.) Next, the administration had failed to release thousands of Union prisoners confined by the rebels, although having the power to do so. The desire

to release thousands of Union prisoners confined by the rebels, although having the power to do so. The desire of their enemies was to re-elect the present administration. But the government will not make peace without the abolition of slavery, and the South will never make peace upon such a ground. We democrats desire each state to return into the Union with all its rights and privileges. Why does the administration desire four years more of power? Because it is unwilling to surrender its great privileges. Ho went on to speak of the national debt, giving curious and somewhat novel statistics of the debt of Great Britain, as compared with ours, and concluded a somewhat lengthy speech by paying a high compliment to working men, who have honored labor at all times and who will stand by the Union.

Mr. Belmar was the next speaker. He spoke of the great decime of gold as being caused by the action of the sdministration. It had been said that General McClellan would refuse the Chicago nomination; but he indignantly denied it. The General's career was not as well known to the people as it should be. His reputation in this country and in Europe shows that he is not the man to prove recreant to the principles of the democratic party. If Mr. Lincoin should be elected, the draft will be enforced with terrible severity, and those whe fancy that they are seeure from its evil consequences will be sadly disappointed.

At this point of the speaker's remarks, the gas apparators which supplied a calcium light at the corner of Fourteenth street and University piace, exploded with a terrific noise. The reportors on the spot will give all the particulars.

Mr. Sarrai, of Vermont, followed Mr Delmar; he was happy to have it in his power to speak in favor of General McClellan. Some democratic votes. Last year to show conclusively that the democracy have every reason to feel proud of the largest democratic vote of the State. The administration accused the democracy of corruption while in office. All the prisons may be searched, Forts speech in favor of the election of General McClelian, with whom he served in many of the early contests of the

war.
Several other specches were made and the audience dispersed at a late hour.

STAND NO. FOUR.

This stand was situated near the monument. The Stars and Stripes upon it were conspicuous, but the motioes and other insignta of the McClelian meeting were wanting. At eight o'clock, when about three hundred

Mr. W. Engs called the meeting to order, assuring them that they had met to nominate their old and tried friend McClellan. (Rapturous obserm.) He did not say "nominate," for the delegates, when a had accomplished sout. (Applause.) He

the ago, had accomplished to at. (Applause.) He introduced.

Mr. W. C. Murrhy, who reviewed the Secretary of State's recent oration at Anburn, and in caustic language contrasted his present position with the sentiments be there expressed. He was followed by Mr. R. H. Anusison, who alluded to the action of the administration, and kept the sejourners around the stand amused for a few moments. He was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Rousses, who roiterated the remarks he made at another stand, and concluded by expressing the hope that the Monroe doctries advocated by the Henand would eventually bring this continuent to its own and ultimate position. (Enthusiastic chooses.)

The assemblage was alterwards addressed by several gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Domos Blanksan, the path of whose remarks was that the Union had not been dissevered; that the recent negotiations "in," or at least "near," Causda were not portentous of the results predicted. The draft had been postponed, and the citizens of America were satisfied. Ciries of "No, no.") He (Mr. Blankman) advocated in enlogistic terms General McClellan's nomination, and assured the American people that if the result in Novam.

THE GERMAN STAND

This was crected on the east side of Union square, next the Sons of Fatherland, who did not lack any in enthu siasm. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Win. II Ruceppel, of the Iwenty-first ward, and addressed in German by Messra. Dr. Berckman, Dr. F. Frech, Samuel Hirach, G. N. Hermann and A. Rheim, all of whom were loudly applicated by the multitude who surrounded the stand. Governor Seymour and ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, made a few brief remarks in favor of Gen. McCletian and the platform adopted at Chicago, at the close of which the meeting adjourned.

Incidents of the Beeting. THE CALCIUM LIGHT EXPLOSION—ONE WOMAN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED.

An expication of a calcium light took place at the ment and alarm, and resulting, we are corry to say, it the killing and wounding of some citizens. Up to the the killing and wounding of some citizens. Up to the time of going to press our reporter only learned that Bridget O'Rourke, of 431 West Sixteenth attrest, was killed instantaneously. Another woman, whose name was not a certained, was found on the sidewaik wounded and lacerated in a very serious manner. She could give no explanation of ner pressure in the crowd, and was carried to the Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious state, receiving all the valuable attentions of the institution. Hany other persons were more or less injured.

of the institution. Hany other persons were more or less injured.

While the meeting at the German stand was in progress a man named Arron, who was leaning against the platform, was pushed away by a person in the crowd, when a loaded revolver in his pocket exploded, the ball entering his thigh, bear the groin, insticting a dangerous wound. Arron was sent to the City Hospital by the police.

The light fingered gentry did also a thriving business. A Mr. Newcomb, of Gramercy Park Hotel, lost a valuable gold watch, but a boy named Mutoner was arrested on suspicion of having picked his ponses.

General McCiellan and the Chicago Con

The committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to rait upon Gen. McClelian and officielly notify him of his nomination, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday morn ing. Governor Seymour, the chairman of the committee, presided. After remaining in seesion about an hour the committee proceeded to the residence of the General, No. 22 Kast Thirty-dret street, where an interview took place. It is believed that General including has resigned his commission as a general in the United States Army, CANBY.

ment of the Gulf. Expeditions from Baton Rouge

Important from the Depart-

and Natchez. CLINTON, LA., IN OUR POSSESSION

Firing Into Steamers on the Mississippi.

THE REBEL RAM NASHVILLE BLOWN UP.

Explosion of a Tornedo and Less of Life in Mebile Bay.

Three Armed Robel Launches Cruising in the Gulf, 800 is

The stemmbip Ariel, Captain Russell, from New Or leans Sept. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the purser for the delivery of papers and

Mr. Wm. Young's Despatch.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1894.
The government transports White Good and Henry Chouteau, while passing up on Monday tast, some three fourths of a mile above Bayou Sara, were fired into by a rebel battery. About twenty shots were fired, of which twelve took effect in the cabin and bull of the Chonteau. Thirteen shots were fired at the White Cloud, five of which hit the steamer. One shell struck the steam pipe from which the steam escaped to the outside of the boat. No person was injured. The White Cloud ran by the battery about three miles after her steam pipe was damaged, and then was taken in tow by the Chouteau. The gunboat Lafayette opened fire on the battery; but the rebels did not respond.

ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE. Dr. A. P. Dostie presents himself as a free State candidate for Congress, in opposition to Colonel A. P. Field. whom the Doctor pronounces "a defender of copperhead ism, the friend of the Voorhies and Vallandigham school." The chances of election are regarded as about even, though those who profess to know, predict the election of

VOIDS AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION. It is understood that the opponents of the new consiltution of Louisiana, despairing of its defeat, have re solved not to vote upon that question. GENERAL CANBY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The opponents of the constitution have been bringing certain influences to bear upon General Camby to per suade him to interfere and prohibit or postpone the elections to be held on Monday next. They have even boasted that General Camby would come to their relief, and actually postpone the election, or hedge it in so that the constitution will be defeated. In this they will be

the constitution will be defeated. In this they will be disappointed.

THE PRESIDENT TO GENE, RANKS.

President Liccoln has written a very flattering and gratifying letter to General Banks, expressing his perfect satisfaction with the General's management of civil affairs in this department. The President informs General Banks that he shall depend gloon him to render all the aid he can to insure the success of his reconstruction experiment in Louisiana. He desires to be informed of these who, holding positions under and enjoying the patronage of the government, oppose the new constitution of Louisiana. The President saures General Banks that General Camby was not expected to interfere in the civil administration of the Gulf Department, and that he will not be permitted to do so.

THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL CAMPY.

President Lincols has written a letter to General Camby, requesting him not to interfere in the civil administration of the Gulf Department, and regulate him that tration of the Gulf Department, and regulate him that

his duties are expected to be entirely of a military nature, APPONTMENT.

Capt. Benedict, of Scott's Nine Hundred, has been appointed to a position on Gen. Banks staff, his duty being to review the decisions of the Provost Court.

ORDERED TO REPORT TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

Colonel Bugan, of the First Mexican Volunteers, whose arrest sadrelease have been previously mentioned instead of going to Moxico, as he contemplated, there to acquire riches and glory in the service of Cortinas, has been ordered to report to teneral Sterman. His Mexican commission and other strictly personal property setred by direction of Major Pitcher, when he ordered the Colonel's arrest, have been restored to him. What use be can make of the commission in Gen. Sherfman's department is not known.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Desputch. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1964.

EXPEDITION FLOM NATCHEZ, On Thursday evening last Colonel Farrar, with a force of infantry and cavalry, embarked on the steamer flocket

at Natchez, and crossed to the west bank. The expedition advanced about eight miles, and sur prized a party of robels in their encampment, who hastily fled. Three of the enemy were killed and eight taken prisoners. We also captured about forty horses. We lost

neither man nor horse, killed or wounded. RESEL BAID ON A SOSPITAL FRAR VICEEBURG. On Thursday last a party of fifteen rebels were so brav-

and chivalrous as to make a raid or descent upon the hospital and camp near Big Spring, in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. Assistant Surgeon W. Parke and Hospital Steward Rummel were taken prisoners. The quarters were then fired and controved. A negro who attempted to escape was shot in the shoulder. He succeeded in escaping, and is now at the Freedman's General Hospital in Vicksburg. The rebels are reported in force on Mr. Blake's plantation, this being but a detachment from the main body.

main body.

News from Monils hay—armed Renet Launcies.

On Sunday evening last the United States steamer Tritons, Captain Wiggins, Arrivel. Sta lot the fleet in bobile Ray the afternoon previous. All was then quiet.

The Tritons landed several ladies at Pascagoula under

The Tritons landed several ladies at Pascagoula under a flag of truce.

At the mouth of Mississippi Sound Captain Wiggins spoke the United States ateamer J P. Jackson. From her officers he learned that three armed robed launches had recently been seen cruising off Mary Ann light, and that it was their latention to attack and capture one of our gunboats. As the Tritonia had to pass near the place named, preparations were at once made to rope; them; but Mary ann light was passed without any rebels or launches being discovered.

Mr. William H. Wells' Despatch. BATON ROPOR, La., August 29, 1864.

Military operations in the Department of the Gulf are being conducted with great vigor. Last week I gave you details of the brilliant campaign of Farragut Granger, which closed with the downfall of Fort Morgan I have now to inform you that the cavalry force of this department has been reorganized and made thoroughly

On Wednesday, 24th inst., at three o'clock P. M. General Albert L. Lee, with a force of cavalry and a bat of looking up the famous Colonel Scott, who has been hovering in this vicinity for a long time at the head of quite a formidable body of cavalry.

RUNWISHING COMMERCES BARLY AND CONTINUES ALL MIGHT About seven miles distant from town General Lee encuntered a body of the enemy's cavalry, and skirmish ing immediately commenced, which continued all night

until we reached the Comite river, twenty-five miles from here, at four o'clock on the morning of the 25th, our troops having had but about two hours' rest during the previous day and night.

Bernsprine or A sungus-tree twent stronger rooten. We found that the bridge over the Comite, which is a stroam of considerable dopts, had been destroyed by the retiring enemy. This bridge was about fifty feet long and thirty feet above the stream, the banks of which are skirted with heavy timber and thick growing cane. On the opposite (north) bank the enemy were posted in strong force, with a battery of artillery. All the fords above and below were also guarded, and some delay occurred before a crossing could be effected.

Finally, while looking for a favorable crossing place, a log which had fallen scrose the stream in the midst of a camebrake, and had fortunately secaped the notice of

the rebels, was found. On this log Colonet W. I. Landrum, of the Nineteeuth Kentucky, commenting a brigade, crossed with about five hundred dismounted men, and attacked the enemy en his flank with great gallantry and spirit. Simultaneous with this attack General Lee opened on the enemy's front with artiflery and mustakes.

BONANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REPORTMENT OF THE PARTY OF

THE REBEIS RETREAT SEFORE A VIGOROUS ATTACK.

THE REBES ENTREAT ENFORE A VIGOROUS ATACK.

The attack was so vigorous and effective that the rebels immediately abandoned their position and retreated in great haste.

It was here that Captain ReComas (acting engineer on General Loo's staff) was wounded, while endeavoring to find a suitable point for crossing the stream. His wound is a very severe one, a ball having passed through his thigh. Captain McComas is a young efficer of intelligence, energy and bravery, and it is to be hoped that he will not be permanently disabled for duty.

Our artillery was crossed at a point about three miles below where the bridge atood, and ten miles from the lon, at anie o'clock A. M.

LEN ORDERS THE ENEMY TO HE PRITEN—CLINION OCCUPIED. General Lee thou selected about four bundred well known fighting men from the Sixth Missouri, Fourth Wisconsin and One Rendred and Eighteenth Illines, and sent them in advance, with orders to charge and drive the enemy in whatever force he might appear, Glorionity did those noble veterans obey the order. The enemy had haid a dozen ambuseades; but so isroely did our rathers dish upon them that but little savantance was gained thereby, and they were driven in a hand to hand fight into and bayond the town of clinton, the bright gleaning of our sabres to the sunlight, as they descended upon the heads of the fleeing robels, filling its non-combaint citizens with astenishment and alarm. The aristocratic city of thinton had hever before been descended upon the heads of the fleeing robels filling its non-combaint citizens with astenishment and alarm. The aristocratic city of thinton had hever before been descended in the Fourth Wisconsin orwaity, detailed on General Lee's staff, was severely wounded in the wrist and hand.

LEE ENIKES CLENTON—HE REGERSENSA COMPLINESTANT LETTER TO LEE.

General Lee entered Clinton about noon, when the following very flattering communication was handed to him by a listy with whom it had been leit by the chivarie.

Scorr's LETTER TO LEE.

Chirton, La., August 25, 1834.

B rigacter General A. L. Lee, Commanding Gavalry Force
Department of the Colf. B rigadier General A. L. Liek, Commanding Lowairy Force, Department of the Gulf —
Georgian — This is the sent of my native parish, filled with non-sumistants. The evidence of true breeding which you have been pleased to display leads me to tellare that you possess that highest characteristic of a frue and valued acide of the control o

MADOR CRAIG TARRS FIVE PRESONERS, INCICEDING A CHAPLAIN, At deylight on the myoling of the 25th a detachment of cavairy, under Major Craig, of the Fourth Wisconsin, moved out in search of the enemy. After a march of fully fifteen miles he came upon their camping ground of the night previous, and learned that they had retreated precipitately in the direction of Liberty. Citizens along the road reported that the robel force was utterly denoralized, and that soldiers were scattering in every direction to their homes.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, we evacuated Clinton and returned, a part of our troops to Port Rudson and part to Baton Rouge.

FORT GAINES, August 30, 1864. From Cedar Point, where a landing has been effected thich is about three miles above Dauphin Island and twenty ave miles from Mobile, there is a good road to the city that the rebels are now bolding, and will endeavor to hold for some time to come. About sine miles of it is a shell road.

NO REBEL TROOPS ON THIS ROAD. Refugees report that there are no fortifications on this read, except near Mobile.

A tornedo exploded towards the close of last week, which had been drawn up from the water, killing five or six of our men and wounding fifteen. Mr. Freeman, a pilot on the Hartford, will, it is feared, lose the sight of

pilot on the Hartford, will, it is feared, lose the sight of both eyes in consequence of this accident. Quite a number of these torpedoes had been fished up by the men who were killed and wounded by this explosion.

RIOWING UT THE RESERVATION ASSIVILLE.
Captain Jewett, of the United States gunboat Metacomet, manned a launch one day last week, and went up to where the rebel ram Nashville was sunk across the channel, above Dog river bar, and, with a torpedo that had been picked up and placed on board of the Nashville, succeeded in blowing her up and scattering her timbers considerably. It is supposed that one or two more torpedoes will do the work, effectually clearing out the obstructions that were placed there to prevent our gunboats from getting up to Mobile.

THE VITORIA GOSS TO PASCAGOGLA.

The United States steamer Victoria, on her last passage from Mobile hay across the lake, went to Pascagolis under a flag of truce to land some lady passengers, residents of that place. The officers of the boat were treated in the kindest manner by the rebel officers stationed there, who expressed a wish that the war might soon be

evinced.

CONTEMPLATED ATLACK ON THE INTIONIA.

The efficies of the Tritonia had information from the United States gomboat J. P. Jackson, tying at the mouth of Mississoppi Sound, that there was a probability of an attack from three armed rubel launches toat had been seen cruising off Mary Ann light. The necessary preparations were made, and the Tritonia would have given them a warm recording if they had shown themselves.

News from Texas. OUR BRAZOS SANTIAGO CORRESPONDENCE.
BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TOXAS, August 24, 1864.

The United States transport steamer Alabama, Cartain Bowen, leaves here for New Orleans with a portion of the Eighteenth New York cavalry, and I send a budget

THE LAST OF THE TEXAS CAMELS.

The Alabama also takes up a venerable camel, consigned to the Quartermaster's Department at New Or leans. This is about the fast of the camels imported during the administration of President Pierco, the intro duction of which Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. was stooping over the fire lighting his pipe when the believed could be made profitable in Texas for mail and other transportation, and for agricultural purposes. The experiment has hardly been tried sufficiently to judge correctly whether camels have proved a failure or soc-cess in Iexas. It is certain that they have not proved themselves to be greatly seperior to other beasts of bur-den, so far as anything has been demonstrated in reter-sors to them.

det, so far as anything has been demonstrated in reterence to them.

ALLANT BORD.

A party of eight foregers or raiders, leans refugees, who had joined our forces, went out on an expedition from Brazot, slong Fadre island, to the termination, opposite Corpus Christi. They had succeeded in gatting fogsible five or six hundred head of sheep, cattle, flogs and horses, which they were driving down towards frazos, when they were firstly down towards frazos, when they were firstly down towards frazos, when they were firstly down the fazos, when they were firstly down the first had crossed over from Corpus Christi. The superior force of the enemy compelled our men to abouton their herd, and they fell back, from sandhill to sandhill, highly here is the first of the same stipping with the loss of one man slightly wounded and four or five of their horses. The enemy loss was two killed and seven wounded. The little band of eight men fought with great desperation, because they kelled.

EXECUTETE IN SIGHT.

gamest Pricests in Sport.

The rebel pickets at Point leabel can be seen scross the larbor from Brazes.

News from the Mississippt

CAINO, Ill., Sept. 8, 1884. The steamers Arthur, from Memphis on the 31st ult. and the Belle, from Memphis on the 5th inst., have arrived here. The latter had three bundred and fifty bales of cotton for St. Louis, which were reized here by the military authorities on account of alleged irregularity

A fight recently occurred at Redword, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, in which eighteen of the Second Louislana were killed. A considerable rebel force, under General Polignac, is

reported to have crossed the Mississippi river from Ar-kansas to Rodney, Miss., on the 224 ult. The New Orleans cotton market was active; but price

ere too unsettled to give accurate quotations. Pr and provisions were also very much unsettled. Fair sugar brought twenty four cents per pound at auction. Movements of General A. J. smith.

Careo, Ill., Sept. 8, 1864. Burning of General Spinota's House. ERTAUNET, L. I., Sept. 8-1 P. M.

eleven A. M. took fire from the kitchen chimney and burned down. The furniture was all saved. His man

Important Latter from the Lieutenant General of the Union Armies.

What He Thinks of the Rebellion and Its End.

Regiment Per Day.

The Rebel Descritous Equal to One

The Last Man in the South Conscripted, dea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1834. General Grant dated

HEADQUARTERS, ARMES OF THE UNITED STATES, CHY POINT, Va., August 10, 1804 Hon. E. B. Wasseurne:Illian Ser-I state to all citizens who visit me, that all we want now, to insure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys bridges, and forming a good part of their garr nons for intreached positions. Any man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradio and the grave

equally to get their present force. tles, they are now losing, from desertions and other causes, at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them

Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might rive them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missourt, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced the enemy would become do spondent, and would make but little reelsance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious

to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution, they hope the election of the peace candidate; in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn tion, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South

because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To bave peace on any terms," the South would demand the remand indemnity for lesses sustained, and they would de-mand a treaty which would make the North slavehunders for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North. Yours, truly, Bir. William H. Merriam's Despatch.

THE BASE, Sept. 7, 1864.

THE ARRIVAL OF REDEL DEFERTERS—WHAT THEY THINK AND Yesterday a large number of desorters entered General Butler's lines from along their whole length, impelled to ous order of the Lieutenast General commanding. They say that the more general circulation of the order would have the effect to bring the rebel soldiery into our lines by bundreds and thousands. They say that the impres-Chicago Convention meant peace; but if they thought they were to endure another campaign, the army of Lee would unquestionaly rapidly fall to pieces. They aspert strongly, and with apparent truthfulness, great and real weariness of the war. Patriotism has given way to lassitude, and continued lassitude to heartiersness and bege

SHERIDAN

lesaness.

HARPER'S FRERY, Sopt. S. 1864. The military situation remains unchanged since my valley, and vesterday were west of the Opequan river,

ollowed elosety by our cavalry. It is thought that the enemy are only manosuvring for position, and not with the intention of abandoning this Berryville day before yesterday. A batch of official despatches, printed orders, &c., relating to the rebel army, were found to the boase which he had occupied as

beadquarters. mished with the rebel rear guard all day yesterday. Officers from the front to day report all quiet there.

theridan's army, is now garrisoned by our troops. Sup

ply trains between here and the army go under strong excert. Rebel guerillas do not trouble our flanks or rear Sergeant Peter Gunther, Company K, First New York dragoons, was accidentally killed yesterday to camp, to the field, by the explosion of a cartridge, which some of

lodging in the brain. The body was ambalmed and sent

rising. The fords are almost impassible for an army. The Losses in the Battle of Berryville.

. In the hurried account which I sent of Saturday's engagement at Berryville I erroneously stated the number of our wounded at three hundred. From official returns it appears our total loss will not exceed one oss was very heavy. They are known to have lest three bundred in one brigade, and their total loss cannot fall short of five hundred. The rebel General Humphreys was mortally wounded, but escaped.

The decided repulse and defeat of the enemy by General Crook's command reflects great credit on General Sheriden, General Crook, and the latter's values command, who fought spiendidly. With respect to the loss of the ambulance train, it appears that there was sufficient guard furnished to prevent its capture if a lowever, all been recaptured, with the exception of one The enemy are believed to be encamped in the vieinity

There has been no change in thatre here since my last

despatch IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Capture of Union Gunboats-Davall's Bluff Threatened by the Rebels in Force-Government Property Destroy-

CATRO, III , Sept. 8, 1864. Reports reached Memphis last Sunday that the gunboats Hastings and Namikeag had been captured by the rebels below Clarendon, on the White river, and that

Captain Rogers, or the latter, was Rilled.

It is also reported that another gunbost, name not given, was sunk by the rebels in the St. Charles river, and that Duvall's Bluff is threatened by a large rebel force. These reports are confirmed through rebel sources A cavairy force, under General Mower, left Memphis a few days since for White river, and an infantry force is

The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat contains the partice lars of the recent rebel raid on Duvail's Bluff. On the Little Rock Railroad a large quantity of govern

ment hay was burned and other property destroyed, and some damage was done to the road.

Captain Rogers, of the latter, was killed.

rateed to be embarking for Duvall's Bluff.